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[No. 27.]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Intrigues in Foreign Countries.—The *UNIVERSAL*, a Madrid paper, of the 26th of June, makes the following observations on the intrigues alleged to be carried on, in order to excite in other countries a prejudice against the Spanish constitution, and a distrust in the tranquillity of the peninsular monarchies. "We know that in the province of Alentejo, there are coteries of Serviles, who arrange the means of communication between the interior of Portugal and foreign countries, and principally between the Ultras of France and the discontented Portuguese. We know that a Portuguese military officer of high rank, and holding an important post in the province of Alentejo, carries on a secret correspondence written in the cyphers with General BERESFORD, who is at present in Paris, carrying on intrigues in that capital, as he did formerly in London, in order to recover the Vice-royalty of Portugal. This correspondence is continued with the discontented in the provinces and the capital, aided by his former secretary. Thus Paris has now become the centre of the intrigues directed against the liberties of Europe, and particularly against the constitutions of the peninsula, whose existence and happy results are the greatest obstacles to the accomplishment of the desires of those who aspire at the establishment of absolute government and the possession of unlimited power in France. In the meantime the friends of liberty and reason wait in hope the return of the King of Portugal, and the ratification of the oath which he took at Rio Janeiro to the constitution in the presence of the National Cortes. The enemies of order have likewise their hope. They hope for the return to office of FORJAZ, who remains at Lisbon, and of BERESFORD, who will not be slow in coming from Paris."

Arrests at Seville.—There are detailed in the French papers of Monday, (July 9) some particulars attending the capture of Don ISIDORE MIR, and Don JUAN DATO, at Seville, on the 15th of June. These arrests were made by the Political Chief of Andalusia in person, accompanied by three magistrates and several armed men. From the examinations of the prisoners many important facts transpired; and some individuals were in consequence taken into custody. The object of the conspirators is said to have been as wicked as their means were despicable. It was their intention to have dubbed themselves Commanders of "the Army of the Faith"—to have obtained from a disaffected sergeant a supply of stolen horses and sabres, with which they were to arm the prisoners in the goal of Xeres, and reinforced by ZALDIVAR with such old members of Guerilla corps and unemployed smugglers as he could lay hold of, "the Army of the Faith" was then to have marched for Madrid, proclaiming the King absolute—overturning the monumental stones of the constitution—and pursuing the Liberals in all directions. That conspiracies against the constitution should exist in Spain, we have never looked upon as a surprising or indeed as an alarming circumstance. Those who incite and organize them imagine that they have suffered too deeply in power and possessions to remain at rest; while their interests are too much at variance with those of the public at large, to engage the co-operation or sympathy of the Spanish people. Although the spirit of insurrection, therefore, has appeared both successively and simultaneously in many provinces, its flames have never spread nor run into each other; but, for want of conducting matter, have perished on the spots where they first were lighted.

The King of SPAIN has agreed to convoke the extraordinary Cortes of the kingdom, the period for their assembly being fixed for the 1st of October.

Sir Thomas Maitland.—Extract of a letter from Argostoli (Cefalonia), dated June 2:—"The absence of the High Commissioner of his Britannic Majesty, Sir Thomas Maitland, is a particular happiness for the Ionian Isles; and if, as is to be hoped, we have got rid of him, there is no doubt but it will cause general joy among our fellow-citizens. The hatred that he bears to the Greeks—a hatred that he has manifested in so fatal a manner by contributing to the cession of Parga—would have again operated on the unfortunate refugees from Patras, who have found an asylum in our country. They doubt not but he would have driven them back; but Providence has spared us the sorrow of having to deplore such a calamity."

This letter proceeds to state the several instances in which the Greeks have succeeded against the Turks. They mutually massacre each other when and wherever opportunity allows them. All the islands of the Archipelago, except two, have unfurled the standard of the cross, and the commerce between Egypt and Constantinople is entirely intercepted.

The English soldiers in the Ionian Isles are said to heartily desire the success of the Greeks.

St. Domingo.—A letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Cape Hayti, St. Domingo, dated the 19th of May, states that a British schooner, called the *MAY FLOWER*, Kroker, has been seized by the authorities at that place, and the captain and crew thrown into prison. The charge against them is suspicion of having goods on board, in reality captured by the *ESPERANZA*, an independent or piratical brig of war, cruising under the Oriental flag (that of Artigas), in order to effect their sale, and cover the piracy. It is to be hoped, for the honour of the British commercial character, that this charge is without foundation.

Piedmont.—Some discontent is reported to prevail throughout Piedmont, on a supposition that the Austrian government meditates the appropriation of a part of that country. The regiment of Savoy having in consequence formed a plan of dispersing and returning each man to his home with arms and baggage, the plot was detected by the Governor of Chambery, and sixty subalterns and privates of the corps were taken prisoners, and lodged in the citadel.

Advices from Portugal.—Advices have been received from Portugal, through France, which communicate the distressing news of a very destructive fire having occurred in Lisbon, on Sunday the 10th of June, at five o'clock in the afternoon. It commenced in the square where the palace of the Junta of Commerce was situated, and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the inhabitants, assisted by the military, and the crew of a British frigate in the Tagus, the whole of that valuable building was completely destroyed by the devouring element. It was generally understood at Lisbon, that the fire was occasioned by a conspiracy, as pitch and other inflammable materials were found in the building, shortly after the fire began. The loss of property belonging to the merchants and the Portuguese government is immense. The archives of the city, and a great quantity of valuable acts and documents, have also fallen a sacrifice to the fire, which will be productive of endless difficulties. It is stated in the advices from Lisbon, that no event so calamitous as the present has occurred since the dreadful earthquake of 1755.

Felicity of Expression.—The following advertisement, drawn up by an Alderman of the town of Cambridge, some years ago, is a specimen of singular felicity of expression:—

"Whereas, a multiplicity of damages are frequently occurred by damages of outrageous accidents by fire, we whose names are under written, have thought proper that the necessity of an engine ought by us for the better preventing of which by the accidents of Almighty God, may unto us happen to make a rate to gather benevolence for better propagating such good instruments."

The Alderman was fond of writing, and accompanied every message and every present with a bit of *epistolary elegance*. The following, in particular, accompanied the present of a hare to a Gentleman of Caius and Gonville College:—

"SIR—Have sent you a small present, who humbly hope may prove worthy acceptance, which is a hare, who is your humble servant."

Bridge-street Association.—The first of the indictments of the Bridge-street Association came on yesterday (July 24). There was some address in the selection of their first case. Many of the publications from the shop of the CARLILES have, as is well known, shocked very much the feelings of a great part of the community; and a verdict against the defendant, MARY ANN CARLILE, had just been obtained on an indictment at the instance of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, for publishing a blasphemous libel concerning the Holy Scriptures, in the Appendix to THOMAS PAINE'S *Age of Reason*.

Disapproving, as we do, of the irreligious publications which have issued from this shop, we cannot say that we think religion is much indebted to those who have made them the subject of prosecution. We agree with an able writer in THE SCOTSMEN, "that infidelity will never be stayed by criminal prosecutions. The only effect of these is to confirm the infidel in his errors, and to shake the confidence of many in the truth of Christianity, which, from its very nature, must be proof against all attacks. It is contrary to its spirit to seek defence or support from persecution. And it is beyond our comprehension, how any one who really believes in Christianity, can for one minute imagine it may be served by any other means than the free promulgation of its doctrines, and the peaceful and unostentatious practice of its precepts." Besides, the publications selected for prosecution are not those from which the most danger is to be apprehended; for the very circumstances which render them so very offensive, tend to make them less mischievous. But the prosecution of infidel works only serves to call the attention of people to the subject, and to inflame a curiosity which can never want ample food in this or any other country.

However, be this as it may, the Bridge-street Association no doubt concluded, that the obloquy under which the CARLILES lay, on account of these infidel publications, would serve to counteract the odium which they themselves have so justly incurred. They will find, however, that a British Jury is too intelligent not to separate the general conduct of these people from the cause now at issue between the Association and MARY ANNE CARLILE.

Mr. COOPER, who so much distinguished himself some time ago, in the case of the KING against DAVISON, by his argument that the conduct of Mr. Justice BEST, in adopting the unheard of practice of fining a defendant in the course of defence, and thereby intimidating him, afforded just ground for a new trial, conducted the defence on this occasion with that learning and ability which his former exertion led men to expect from him.

Mr. Justice BEST, in his charge, observed, that Mr. COOPER'S knowledge, both legal and political, was much greater than his own. We are not at liberty to suppose that a Judge, on so serious an occasion as this, would venture to indulge in irony; and we must therefore take the compliment to be not a little honourable to his candour.

Shortly after the Jury retired, they returned into Court with an intimation that they could not agree, as four of them were for an acquittal. Our paper is now going to press, and no verdict has yet been returned. But we are full of confidence, it will not disappoint the friends of liberty.—*Morning Chronicle*, July 25.

Constitutional Association.—We confidently anticipated the result of the deliberation of the Jury in the case of the Constitutional Association *versus* MARY ANN CARLILE. The Liberty of the Press has obtained a signal triumph over the Bridge-street Association. We knew that an unpacked English Jury would never lend themselves to the unworthy purposes of this body. We knew that every Englishman, worthy of the name, would indignantly repel an attempt to fasten upon him the odium of abetting an Institution, of which it is difficult to say whether the object or the means resorted to for effecting it, are most reprehensible, and which would revive among us the Inquisition, with all its spies, familiars, &c. After the Jury had been inclosed upwards of nineteen hours, without having come to an agreement, the counsel for the prosecution applied to the counsel for the defendant, for his consent to have it discharged, and Mr. COOPER, "thinking it would be cruelty to keep them longer confined," gave his consent accordingly. It was understood on Tuesday evening that the number in favour of an acquittal was then four. Yesterday forenoon it had increased to five. This conversion to sound principles was, no doubt, the result of the warm debates in which it is understood the Jury were engaged, from the time of their being first inclosed. Men may lead for a time a deaf ear to reason, but in the long run it will prevail. We have no doubt, that if Mr. COOPER had not consented to their discharge, every additional hour would have added to the number in favour of acquittal, and that a unanimous verdict would soon have been obtained.

The best thanks of their country is due to the manly and independent Englishmen who have made this noble stand against this inroad on our liberties, and trampled the Bridge-street Association in the dust. It will be in vain for it, after this destruction of what it deemed its strongest case, to produce its spies and informers in any Court of Justice. They will be scouted wherever they appear. No honest English Juryman will lend an ear for a moment to the wretches, who, for the sake of a miserable subsistence, may allow themselves to become its instruments in this degrading work,

Alas, for the Journal which has identified itself with this Society, and which relied so much on the obloquy which the CARLILES would have to encounter! All was no doubt cunningly contrived; but a sensible English Jury could not be brought to swallow the artifice.

It is impossible to speak in too high terms of the services which Mr. COOPER has on this occasion rendered to the cause of free discussion. He shewed in the most convincing manner the flimsiness of the arguments, by which a prosecution of this nature is supported. The public must, according to those who urge these arguments, be considered as under a perpetual incapacity of distinguishing good from evil. We are to let it have just as much of free discussion as we in our unerring wisdom think good for it. Men will even naturally prefer unsound to sound reasoning, according to a writer of some influence with this party, just as they prefer destructive and intoxicating to innoxious liquors. These Gentlemen themselves are an exception to the corruption, which according to them attaches to all the rest of mankind.

Those who maintain the necessity of a restraint on discussion before publication, or a Censorship, and those who contend for this subsequent restraint, all go on the same principle—the impossibility of the mass of men to distinguish what is good from what is bad, what is true from what is false. At the Reformation the Catholics laid great stress on this principle, and powerfully urged the danger of allowing men to be exposed to the sophistries of all manner of false teachers, by which their eternal salvation might be endangered. However, Protestantism left every man to judge for himself in this important matter. But as the concerns of eternity are of infinitely more consequence than those of this life, they who allow men to determine for themselves in spiritual concerns, and to listen to all manner of teachers, and yet would restrain them from judging for themselves with equal freedom in temporal matters, are chargeable with infinitely more absurdity than ever attached to the Catholics.

But we would ask those who contend for this perpetual guardianship over their fellow citizens, to take experience for their guide. Let them look to the United States of North America, where the general Government never prosecutes for Libel. The following letter from a person of the highest authority in the United States, to Mr. BENTHAM, published by him in a recent pamphlet, *On the Liberty of the Press and Public Discussion*, exhibits the result:

"Prior to what was commonly called the *Sedition Act*, there never was any such thing known, under the Federal Government of the United States (in some of the individual States they have sometimes, I believe, taken place), as a criminal prosecution for a political libel. The *Sedition Act* was passed by Congress in July, 1798. It expired by its own limitation in March, 1801.—There were a few prosecutions under it whilst it was in force. It was, as you have intimated, an unpopular law. The party that passed it went out of power by a vote of the nation, in March, 1801. There has been no prosecution for a political libel, under the authority of the Government of the United States, since that period. No law known to the United States would authorise such a prosecution. During the last war the measures of the Government were assailed by the party in opposition with the most unbounded and furious licence. No prosecution for libel ever followed. The Government trusted to the public opinion, and to the spontaneous counteracting publications, from among the people themselves, for the refutation of libels. The general opinion was, that the public arm grew stronger, in the end, by this course. I send you a volume of the Laws of the United States, containing the *Sedition Act* in question. It will be found at p. 97, ch. 91. You will observe a departure from the Common Law, in that it allows a defendant to avail himself of the truth of the charges contained in the publication."

The respect which is due to the Bench prevents us from offering any observations on the interruptions received by Mr. Cooper in the course of his defence, the more especially as we believe they could only operate in favour of the defendant. We cannot, however, omit noticing the manner in which Mr. Justice Best, in his charge, spoke of private and public libels. "The Learned Counsel for the defendant," observed the Learned Judge, "had said, that a libel upon a private individual was a species of moral assassination. It was odd that an individual could not be libelled with impunity, and yet that Society might be set by the ears. The Government were equally protected with all others against the malevolence and virulence of the press." The Learned Judge might just as well have said that it would be odd that an individual could not be libelled with impunity, and yet that St. Paul's Church or the Monument could. Individuals are protected against libel, because they suffer from it, but the Public is an abstraction, and cannot be wounded in the same way. It is an absurdity to say the character of the Public can be taken away, and the principle on which private libels are punished is the injury done to character. To set society by the ears is merely repeating the doctrine to which we have alluded, that men are under a perpetual incapacity of judging for themselves. What man in private life prosecutes another for an attempt to set himself and any one else by the ears? But the intellect of the present day requires something more rational than these crude and perplexed notions.

Before concluding, we would recommend to the organ of the Bridge-street Association to be a little more cautious for the future in speaking of conspiracy.—This Journalist charges us with throwing out vague insinuations against the high and honourable character of Sir John Sewell "on the authority of a man (Lord Cochrane) convicted of a gross and infamous fraud, and condemned to the pillory." Lord Cochrane was, indeed, convicted of a conspiracy; but a Grand Jury have found a Bill against Sir John Sewell, for a conspiracy, and that another Jury may find him guilty is no very improbable matter. No doubt Sir John cannot be sentenced to the pillory, because that punishment is now abolished, but in other respects the fate of his Lordship may be his. At all events one should think it is not for his advocate to lay such particular stress on the consequences of a verdict for conspiracy.—*Morning Chronicle*, July 26.

Paris, July 19.—We have never held two opinions upon the part which the Emperor of Russia would ultimately take, relatively to the affairs of Greece and Turkey. At this moment, when war between Russia and the Porte is generally considered as certain, and when, perhaps, some provinces of the latter are already occupied by the troops of Alexander, we think ourselves authorised to assert, that this tardy determination would not have been so long delayed if Russia, whose whole forces are concentrated in the western portion of the Empire, had not been anxious, in the first place, to satisfy herself as to the fears she entertained that Persia has an eye towards regaining the possessions bordering on the Caspian Sea, and which she has been compelled to cede at different periods. Although we have not in our possession documents sufficiently authentic to give these details as official, we must consider them accurate unless the Russians, who were eager to see their Sovereign embrace the cause of the Greeks against the Turks, have affected to believe these rumours, as an excuse for his not having sooner acted conformably to their wishes. One thing strengthens us in our opinion, which is, that long previously to this circumstance, we heard Russians who are the best informed respecting the affairs of their country admire the tranquillity of the Sophi which they compared to that of the King of Prussia during the war waged by Napoleon with Austria and Russia, which ended in the day of Tilsit, and the Treaty of Presburg. It is also notorious that the Russians still complain, as they have always done, of the influence exercised in Persia by England, and of the pretended errors into which, they say, the English betray Persia, and all parts of the East in which they have established factories, with respect to the affairs of Europe.

Population of Liverpool.—The total number of males, 54,340; females, 64,632. Total, 118,972. Population in 1811, 94,376. Increase, 24,596.—Kirkdale, 1,273; Everton, 2,109; West Derby, 6,304; Toxteth-park, 12,829. Total, 22,515. Grand Total, 141,487, exclusive of Bootle, Litherland, and Wavertree, and of seamen belonging to the port.

Extraordinary Term.—"In the 5th of Queen Mary, 1558, there was such a thin Terme that there was but one lawyer in the King's Bench, Mr. Foster, and one sergeant, Mr. Bouloise, at the Common Pleas; both having little more to do than to look about them, and the Judges not more to do than the lawyers, who in the quiet times were much increased, as may be gathered from the words of Heiwood, the old epigrammatist, and one much made of by this Queen, who being told of the great number of them, and that the multitude of them would impoverish the whole profession, made answer—'No, for that always the more spaniels there were in the field, the more was the game.'"—*Frag. Aut.*

Whales of Large Dimensions.—About a month ago, two whales of large dimensions were found, forsaken by the tide, at a point called Innerwell, in the bay of Wigtown, in Galloway. These peaceful Arctic wanderers were first observed by a party of seafaring youths, who had been out on a fishing expedition, and who immediately thought of securing the prize. To work, therefore, they set, and as a substitute for an anchor, hit upon the somewhat dangerous expedient of making fast the boat to the back fin of the largest fish. But the animal, whose leviathan carcass was half buried in the sand, and which had hitherto made no resistance, was very far from relishing this uncivil interference, and shallow as the water was, he soon began to beat it so lustily, and with such good effect, that had not the party prudently changed their moorings, they might have perished in a storm of their own creating. Accommodating themselves to circumstances, they commenced an attack upon the hinder parts of the whales, and, rude as their implements were, succeeded in filling the boat with about a ton and a half of blubber! With this cargo they immediately stood for the town of Wigtown; and after providing themselves with a cable, anchor, hatchet, saws, &c. they returned to Innerwell; but by this time the tide had flowed, accompanied by a smart breeze from the N. W., and wafted the carcasses of both the fishes far beyond the reach of these inexperienced assailants.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

The Marine Velocipede.



HYDRODGNAMICS.

Water Velocipede.—An exhibition, improperly called *walking on the water*, has been exhibited by Mr. Kent. The apparatus which he uses is represented; where *a. b. c.* are three hollow tin cases of the form of an oblong hemispheroid, connected together by three iron bars, at the meeting of which is a seat for the exhibitor. These cases, filled with air, are of such a magnitude that they can easily support his weight; and as *a. b.* and *a. c.* are about ten feet, and *b. c.* about eight feet apart, he floats very steadily upon the water. The feet of the exhibitor rest on stirrups, and he attaches to his shoes, by leather belts, two paddles, *d. e.* which turn on a joint when he brings his foot forward to take the stroke, and keep a vertical position when he draws it back against the resisting water: by the alternate action of his feet, he is enabled to advance at the rate of five miles an hour.

Russian Poets.

WISDOM.—FROM DAVIDOV.

While honouring the grape's ruby nectar,
All sportingly, laughingly gay;
We determined—I, Silvia, and Hector,
To drive old dame Wisdom away.
"O my children, take care," said the beldame,
"Attend to these counsels of mine:
Get not tipsy! for danger is seldom
Remote from the goblet of wine."
"With thee in his company, no man
Can err," said our wag with a wink;
"But come, thou good-natured old woman,
There's a drop in the goblet—and drink."
She frowned—but her scruples soon twisting,
Consented:—and smilingly said:
"So polite—there's indeed no resisting,
For Wisdom was never ill-bred."
She drank, but continued her teaching:
"Let the wise from indulgence refrain;"
And never gave over her preaching,
But to say, "Fill the goblet again."
And she drank, and she totter'd, but still she
Was talking and shaking her head:
Muttered "temperance"—"prudence"—until she
Was carried by Folly* to bed,

* The original has *Love*.

London Sales of East India Silk.

Price Current of Silk, sold by the East India Company, July 23, 1821—Prompt, October 19, 1821.

Company's—491 Bales China, 805 Bales Bengal.										Private—979 Bales China, 310 Bales Bengal.																	
Country wound Skin.				D				E				D				E				MIXT							
	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.				
Jugypore,							14	7	a	0	0	14	9	a	15	1	14	5	a	0	0	14	7	a	14	10	
Radnagore,																						11	2	a	14	5	
FILATURE.																											
				A				B				C															
Bauleah, No. 1,	23	11	a	24	0		21	4	a	23	0	19	9	a	20	6											
2,	22	1	a	23	4		22	0	a	23	3	19	0	a	19	4											
3,												18	0	a	0	0											
Cossimbazat, 1,							16	1	a	18	1	17	1	a	18	2											
2,	16	11	a	18	5		16	1	a	19	8	17	10	a	18	2											
3,												15	5	a	17	0											
Gonalea, 1,	20	4	a	21	7		21	5	a	22	9																
2,							21	11	a	0	0																
Hurripaul, 1,												16	1	a	16	3											
2,							15	10	a	16	5	16	1	a	16	11											
Malda, 1,	22	1	a	23	0							19	3	a	20	1											
2,	21	3	a	23	0							19	0	a	20	2											
Radnagore, 1,	22	2	a	22	5		17	1	a	19	0	16	1	a	16	3					19	3	a	19	6		
2,	18	1	a	20	6							16	1	a	16	2					17	1	a	19	5		
Ditto white, 1,							19	1	a	0	0																
2,												17	4	a	18	1											
3,												16	8	a	0	0											
Rungpore, 1,												19	0	a	20	2											
2,	21	6	a	21	9							18	1	a	19	8											
Ditto white, 2,	20	11	a	0	0																						
Native Filature,																	15	11	a	0	0	13	9	a	19	7	
Bauleah Native Filature,																	16	10	a	0	0	14	6	a	18	1	
Rungpore Native Filature,																	16	1	a	21	1	16	4	a	17	10	
CHINA.																											
				No. 1.				No. 2.				No. 3.				No. 1.				No. 2.				No. 3.			
Tsallee,	18	1	a	19	5		18	1	a	18	10				17	4	a	20	0	17	5	a	18	5			
Taysaam,							20	1	a	20	8	19	1	a	19	2	19	1	a	20	10	17	4	a	19	3	
Canton,																	10	1	a	14	0						

SILK IN THE WAREHOUSE UNSOLD.

	Unsold.	Refused.	Total.
China,	1234	187	1421
Bengal,	709	34	743
China Private,	595	463	1058
Bengal Ditto,	26	122	148

London, July 25, 1821.

E. DURANT AND CO. Brokers.

Last Session of Parliament—Reform.

Scotman, August 4, 1821.

All that constitutes the deliberate wishes of enlightened men I call the necessities of the age. In our days, it is not possible long to carry on the work of deception. There is a party which has more talent than Voltaire—than Bonaparte—than any member of the Directory—than any minister, past, present, or to come—I mean the Public. To begin, or continue a struggle in which all the Public is interested, is an error.—*Speech of Prince Talleyrand on the Liberty of the Press, July 1821.*

When reason has been long fruitlessly exerted on certain topics, the very mentioning of them becomes painful or disgusting; and it is much to be feared that those which are indicated by our title are among the unlucky number. Parliamentary reform has been discussed, until all discussion is felt to be "weary, stale, and unprofitable." The prevalent opinion seems to be, that the subject either cannot or will not be treated as its importance requires; and the laws passed in the session before last, and more especially the clause for which the public are indebted to Lord ELLENBOROUGH, have probably given rise to the general sentiment. But, however that may be, we are persuaded that those who voted for these laws, and that clause, have done more injury to Parliament, than all the declamation which has been published from the days of THOMAS PAINE to the present. It is beyond all measure absurd, indeed, to suppose that any person, gifted with common sense, could intend to lessen the importance or respectability of Parliament, as a branch of the Constitution; and as that branch of it too, which should enable us to profit by the greatest discovery of modern times—the mode of carrying on a free Government by means of representation. By this contrivance the greatest empire may enjoy all desirable liberty, and at the same time be possessed of a sufficiently efficient government. But, although no one who has taken one philosophic glance at the different forms of government, would think of lessening our opinion of the great principles of our own; he cannot be a philanthropist, who does not anxiously desire, and studiously labour, to get supplied and reformed all those defects and abuses which time has discovered in our political institutions, or allowed to fix upon them. Nothing like absolute wisdom was ever employed in the framing of the laws. Our ancestors, though they might not be so corrupt as we are, from having less of the matter of corruption, were not without passions and prejudices; and these, in all ages, have had as much to do in forming and moulding human institutions, as philanthropy and good sense. There is nothing, therefore, either extraordinary or alarming in the discovery of imperfections, abuses, and oppressions. They do and will exist in all countries, and under all systems, though not in an equal degree; and the more intrepid a people are in exposing them—the more honest in admitting them—the less mischievous will be their effects—the more happy the people—the more stable the government. Those who suffer by the exposure will always find bad names for the expositors; but men of sense are not to be frightened with bugbears. A man is not factious because he desires to expose fraud, and oppose oppression—to purge the institutions of his country of all that goes to deform and undermine them. He is the best friend of the government, in short, who is boldest in his opposition to its corrupt servants; and in England, it would be altogether as just to declare it high treason to assert that heavy bodies gravitate to the centre of the earth, as to make it sedition to say that the influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. For this reason we require a constant and vigorous opposition to the Ministers of the day—and all their tools and dependents—on every point in which they touch or affect, directly or indirectly, the rights and privileges of the people. Nor can there be any health in the State, or any prospect of its preservation, if there be not numbers of men watchful to detect abuses, honest enough to disclose them, and bold enough to resist and denounce oppression. We must have such men not only scattered through the country, but also in Parliament.—At present we have too few in both; but especially in the latter: And yet, we think, we can perceive symptoms of having more. There has been little display in the last Session of Parliament; but there has been much patient industry. It is an easy thing for Ministers to talk plausibly, while they can depend on any plausibilities of theirs being adopted by large majorities. And majorities—to an overwhelming extent—they have contrived, by some means or other, to have with them. But it is not so easy to answer facts, as general reasonings. To reason well, no doubt, is to appeal at every step to facts and principles, which the mind must acknowledge; but, on political topics, some philosophical and historical preparation is necessary to enable the intellect to perceive the force of many propositions of the first importance to society. The facts we speak of, however, are of a more vulgar nature. They relate to the number of persons employed in our military and civil departments, the nature of their duties, and the amount of their salaries and emoluments; all which can be ascertained by the most common rules of arithmetical calculation. Many facts of this nature have been made palpable. They have been laid, in great abundance, before Parliament; and having, by Parliamentary orders, been made accessible to the public at large, those

who see nothing but what reaches them from authority, and there are many such, have found it impossible to shut their eyes longer to what—being seen—must lead to retrenchment, economy, and reform.

This is exactly what was adapted to the circumstances of the case. That has been accomplished, which no eloquence, in the discussion of principles, could have attained. And the present Session of Parliament has been degraded, and the Opposition vilified, as much as possible, by the lowest and most unprincipled adherents of Ministers, solely because good has been done in a way which galls them more, because more difficult to be resisted, than any other. Their abuse, in this instance, is the measure of their chagrin. The time, we trust, is not far distant, when that chagrin will be increased, by the accomplishment of still greater good, by higher means. Reason, even on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, will soon resume her sway: the discredit which all argument on this subject has fallen into cannot be lasting: the soreness of the public mind upon it will wear away, so far as to enable the people to follow discussions upon it both with temper and profit, although at present it be doubtful whether they could do so with either the one or the other. Had this not been our conviction for some time past, we should not have left the subject untouched. We would not make it a nostrum. We cannot represent it as having the virtue of overcoming all vice, and curing all human disorders; but we never doubted that, politically speaking, it was indispensable to the steady correction of abuses—to the preservation of the constitution. Positive institutions are not enough in themselves; they do not create opinion; but they give scope to it; and, without them, we cannot look for the formation of good habits, or that public spirit, which alone can give value, efficiency, or permanency to opinion. But we have resolved not to discuss or reason for the present. We have contented ourselves, therefore, with selecting from the minutes of the House of Commons, as printed by authority of that House, the votes come to, in the course of the last session, on various matters in which the public interests are concerned; believing that these are sufficiently illustrative of the present extent of the Crown influence, and that he who has not patience to attend to the facts and circumstances thus condensed for his convenience, would not listen, with advantage, to any arguments that could be employed on the subject. He that can or will understand the subject has means enough laid before him; and to these we shall now leave our readers.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

Ordered, 'That the votes and proceedings of this House be printed, being first perused by Mr. Speaker; and that he do appoint the printing thereof; and that no person but such as he shall appoint do presume to print the same.'

THE QUEEN.

Veneris, 26. die Januarii, 1821.—Motion made and question proposed, 'That the Order of Council of the 12th February 1821, under which the name of her Majesty, Caroline, Queen Consort, has been omitted in the Liturgy, and the accustomed prayers of the Church, appears to this House to have been a measure ill advised and inexpedient.' Motion made, and question proposed, 'That this House do now adjourn.'

Sabbati, 27. die Januarii 1821.—Question put. The House divided; Ayes for adjourning, 310, Noes 290.

Adjourned at half after six o'clock till Wednesday.

Lune, 5 die Februarii 1821.—Motion made, and question proposed, 'That it appears to this House, that his Majesty's Ministers, in advising the measures which have led to the late proceedings against her Majesty the Queen, were not justified by any political expediency or necessity, and that their conduct throughout the whole of those proceedings has been productive of consequences derogatory from the honour of the crown, and injurious to the best interests of the country.'

Martis, 6. die Februarii 1821.—Debate thereupon adjourned till this day.

Adjourned at half after twelve o'clock.

Martis 6. die Februarii 1821.—Debate on motion made (5th February), 'That it appears to this House, that his Majesty's Ministers, in advising the measures which have led to the late proceedings against her Majesty the Queen, were not justified by any political expediency or necessity and that their conduct throughout the whole of those proceedings has been productive of consequences derogatory from the honour of the crown, and injurious to the best interests of the country,—resumed.

Mercurii, 7. die Februarii 1821.—Question put. The house divided Ayes 178, Noes 324.

Martis, 13. die Februarii 1821.—Motion made, and question proposed, 'That this house, having taken into its consideration the circumstance of her Majesty the Queen's name not being inserted in the collects, prayers, and litanies of the church; and also the numerous petitions from the people addressed to this house, complaining thereof, is of opinion that under all existing circumstances it is highly expedient that her Majesty's name should be inserted in the said collects, prayers, and

litanies, and that such a measure would greatly tend to remove the discontents that exist on that subject in the public mind.'

Mercurii, 14. die Februarii 1821.—Question put. The House divided; Ayes 178, Noes 298.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Jouis, 15. die Februarii 1821.—Motion made, and question put, — 'That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this house a copy of the order in council, of 12th February 1820, as transmitted to the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.' The house divided; Ayes 35, Noes 102.

NAPLES.

Mercurii, 21. die Februarii 1821.—Motion made, and question proposed, — 'That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this house, copies or extracts of such representations as have been made on the part of his Majesty's government to the Allied Powers, respecting the interpretation given by them to the treaties subsisting between them and Great Britain, with reference to the right of general interference in the internal affairs of independent states, and respecting the measures proposed to be taken by them in the exercise of such right.'

Jouis, 22. die Februarii 1821.—Question put. The house divided: Ayes 125, Noes 194.

Motions made, and questions put, — For addresses for 'copies or extracts of any communications received from his Majesty's ministers at Troppan, relative to the Circular directed from thence by the Allies to their several missions, respecting the affairs of Naples, and of the instructions sent to the said Ministers thereupon.'

'Copies or extracts of the dispatches of Sir William A'Court to his Majesty's principal secretary for foreign affairs respecting the mode and circumstances under which the revolution in Naples was understood to have been effected.'

'Copies or extracts of the correspondence between his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs and Prince Cimitelli, relative to the reception of the latter as minister of the king of the Two Sicilies at this Court.'

'Copies or extracts of such parts of the instruction sent to Sir William A'Court, relative to the new government of Naples, as have been communicated to the Allied Governments.'

'Copies or extracts of all correspondence between his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs and Sir W. A'Court, relative to any concert between the latter and the ministers of the Allied Powers on the subject of the present affairs of Naples.'

'Copy of the secret article of the treaty at Vienna between Austria and Naples in 1815, with the date of its communication to his Majesty's government; together with copies or extracts of any discussions which have taken place between Austria and Great Britain relating to that article,'—and negatived.

MR. JUSTICE BEST.

Veneris, 22. Februarii 1821.—Petition of Thomas Davison, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Justice Best in fining him while on his defence. Motion made, and question put, — 'That the said petition be brought up.' The house divided; Ayes 37, Noes 64.

MR. ELLIS.

5. die Martii 1821.—Motion having been made, — 'That the duties of a Master in Chancery in Ireland require, for the due performance thereof, a constant residence in Ireland; that Thomas Ellis, Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, being elected and serving as member in this parliament for the city of Dublin, cannot adequately discharge the duties both of Master in Chancery in Ireland and member in this house; that the duties of member of parliament are entitled to precedence; and that, consequently, the duties of Master in Chancery in Ireland must be neglected, great delay and injury result to the suitors in those courts.'

Mr Ellis was heard in his place, and then he withdrew.

Question proposed; afterwards previous question proposed.

Martii, 6. die Martii 1821.—Previous question put. The house divided; Ayes 32, Noes 112.

TAXATION—ECONOMY—REFORM, &c.

6. die Martii, 1821.—Motion made and question proposed, — 'That taxes to the amount of £. 1,963,300 should be repealed from and after the 5th January 1822.'—Whereupon the Previous Question, 'That the question be now put,' was moved; and negatived.

9. die Martii, 1821.—Supply, — Motion made, and question proposed, — 'That the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, be now read.'—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the words 'That' to the end of the question, in order to add the

words, 'this House will take into its immediate consideration the subject of members of this house holding offices of profit or pensions under the Crown, together with the expediency of diminishing the number thereof, it appearing to this House, from the Third Report of a Committee of Finance, made in the year 1808, there were then upwards of seventy members of this House who held offices of emolument or pensions under the Crown, amounting together to the annual sum of £. 150,000, and upwards; and it further appearing to this House that in the present state of universal and unparalleled distress in which the nation is involved, no substantial relief can be expected by the people, except from an independent and disinterested House of Commons.'—Question put, 'That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question.'—The House divided—Ayes 172, Noes 38.

12. die Martii, 1821.—Army, — Motion made, and question proposed — 'That there were in the service of Great Britain and Ireland in 1792 (exclusive of the regular Cavalry and Infantry) 25,757 troops; namely, 3,780 of Royal Artillery, 4,425 of Royal Marines, and 17,602 of Disembodied Militia; and in 1821 (exclusive of Regular Cavalry and Infantry) the number of 125,492 troops; namely, 7,872 Engineers and Artillery, 8,000 Royal Marines 51,998 Disembodied Militia, and 57,622 Yeomanry Cavalry and Volunteer Infantry, being in number a larger force by 132,367 men available for purposes of Government in the year 1821 than the Government had in 1792; that the supplies for the expenses of the military establishment of Great Britain and Ireland for 1792, were £. 2,331,149; that the supplies voted for the military establishment of Great Britain and Ireland for 1820 were £. 9,500,216; that the Army Estimates for 1821, now submitted to the House are only £. 163,498 less than those of 1820; and that it is the opinion of this House that under the present circumstances of the country, it is expedient to adopt measures to effect a large reduction in the number and expenditure of its military establishments, and to approximate as near as possible to the establishment of 1792 as recommended by the Finance Committee of 1817.'—Previous question put, 'That the question be now put.'—The House divided—Ayes 74, Noes 98.

22. die Martii, 1821.—Receivers General of Land and Assessed Taxes, — Motion made and question proposed, — 'That there are 65 Receivers General of the land and assessed taxes in England and Wales, who received an allowance of £. 41,415 and of £. 41,984 in the years ending the 5th January 1820 and 1821 for the duties of their office although the greater number of these Receivers-General performed that duty entirely by deputy, and retained balances of cash in their hands which, on an average of these years, exceeded the amount of £.367,574 Sterling per annum.'—Amendment proposed to leave out from the word 'That' to the end of the question, in order to add the words, 'a Select Committee be appointed to consider of the duties of the Receivers-General of land and assessed taxes, and of the Distributors of Stamps in Great Britain and of the allowances made to the said Receivers-General and Distributors, and to report their observations thereupon to the House,' instead thereof:—Question, 'That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question,' put and negatived. Amendment agreed to.

6. die Aprilis, 1821.—Supply, — Motion made, and question proposed, — 'That the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further on the supply granted to his Majesty, be now read.'—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word 'That' to the end of the question, in order to add instead thereof the words, 'during the present Session of Parliament, petitions have been presented to this house from every part of this kingdom, and from every description of its population, containing statements of distress hitherto unheard of in this nation, and uniformly demanding, as one species of relief to their sufferings, the strictest possible economy in the expenditure of the public money; that the statements so made have in every instance been fully confirmed by the local information of the different members of this house, who have presented such petitions; and yet, notwithstanding such universal applications for relief, the different estimates for the public service for the year have hitherto been proceeded in, and millions of money voted for such purposes without any the least possible reduction whatever by this House, although repeated efforts have been made to effect the same: That this House entertains the strongest possible opinion, that this marked indifference in the representative body to the sufferings of its constituents, is mainly attributable to the following fact, viz. that a very numerous body of the Members of this House derive for themselves, their families, connections, and dependents, large pecuniary provisions from the taxes of the people; and as such provisions, for the most part, are made either for offices altogether useless, or grossly overpaid, and therefore the fittest objects for immediate extinction or reduction, so the holders or disposers of them in this house have a direct personal interest in resisting every species of economical reform whatsoever: That, in addition to this great permanent bar to all economical reform, the House has lately witnessed, with the greatest indignation, the influence of the Crown displayed by its Ministers in this House in a manner the most arbitrary, and with the express and avowed object of interfering with its Members, in the discharge of their duty to their constituents; the Earl of Fife, who lately held the office of the one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, having recently declared in

his place in this House, as one of its members, that he had been dismissed from his office as Lord of the Bedchamber to his Majesty in consequence of having voted in this House in favour of a Bill to repeal a tax upon malt.

'That, under all these circumstances, this House is of opinion it will better consult its own honour, and the interest of the public, by immediately inquiring into the facts before mentioned, than in going any longer into Committees of Supply, to vote away the money of the people, without the slightest possible prospect of relief to the country.'—Question put, 'That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question.'—The House divided; Ayes 129, Noes 36: Order read.

18 die Aprilis, 1821.—Reform of Parliament.—Debate on motion made (17th April, 'That this House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the state of the representation of the people in Parliament,' resumed. Question put: The House divided; Ayes 43; Noes 55.

30. die Aprilis, 1821.—Supply.—Order for Committee read.—Motion made and question proposed, 'That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.'—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word 'That' to the end of the question, in order to add instead thereof the words, 'it appears to this House, from the army estimates of the present year, that the following provisions are made for the annexed offices in the civil department of the army; *videlicet*, in the office of paymaster, £1,500 per annum to an accountant; £1,200 per annum to a Cashier, and £1,000 per annum to a Ledger-keeper; in the War Office, £2,500 per annum to the Deputy Secretary at War, £1,400 per annum to a First Clerk, £1,200 per annum to a Principal Clerk; £1,000 per annum to a Senior Clerk, and £1,000 per annum to a superintendent of Current Accounts; and in the office of Comptroller of Accounts, £2,000 per annum to the First Comptroller, and £1,500 each to two other Comptrollers; and that such salaries have been all voted in the Committee of Supply; that this House nevertheless is impressed with the deepest conviction, that in the present period of peace and general distress, the nation neither ought, nor is it able, to support its great and various establishments upon the same expensive scale as formerly; and that this House will take into its most serious examination the expediency of reducing the expence of the establishment herein beforementioned, when the resolutions respecting the same shall be reported from the Committee of Supply.'—Question put, 'That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question.'—The House divided, Ayes 55, Noes 22. Main question put and agreed to.

1. die Maii, 1821.—Supply.—Motion made, and question proposed, 'That the Order of the Day, for taking into further consideration the report which, upon the 19th day of April last, was made from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, be now read.' Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word 'That' to the end of the question, in order to add instead thereof the words, 'it appears by returns before the House, that from the 25th of January 1816 to 25th January 1821, there were 1,105 First Commissions given by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, in regiments of Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, to persons who had never before been in the army, of which 597 were by purchase, and 508 without purchase; that there were, during that period, Cornets and Ensigns on half pay, from whom these 598 Officers might have been selected, and which appointments would have afforded, at the same time, employment to Officers of experience, and a saving to the public of about £29,461 a-year, or a total charge, if taken at twelve years' purchase, of £353,568 to the country; that in these five years, only 51 Cornets and Ensigns have been brought on full pay, from the great number of 1,214 Cornets and Ensigns which now are on the half pay of the army.'—Question, 'That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question,' put, and agreed to.

10. die Maii, 1821.—Freeholders in Counties of Scotland.—Motion made, and question proposed, 'That it appears by a certified copy of the roll of freeholders of every county in Scotland, as last made up, laid before this House in July 1820, that the total number of persons having a right to vote in all those counties together did not exceed 2,859.' Whereupon the previous question, 'That the question be now put,' was moved, and negatived.

Motion made, and question proposed, 'That, by the same return, it appears that the greatest number of persons having a right to vote in any one county did not exceed 240, viz. for the County of Fife; and that the smallest number did not exceed 9, viz. for the County of Cromarty.' Whereupon the previous question, 'That the question be now put,' was moved, and negatived.

Motion made, and question proposed, 'That it further appears from the same return, that the same persons have a right to vote in several counties, and consequently that the total number of voters for all the counties in Scotland is considerably less than 2,859.' Whereupon the previous question, 'That the question be now put,' was moved, and negatived.

Motion made, and question proposed, 'That it further appears to this House, that the right of voting for a Scotch county depends, not on the possession of the *dominium utile* of a real landed estate in that

county, but on holding the superiority over such estate, which superiority may be, and frequently is disjoined from the property, inasmuch, that of all the persons qualified to vote for a Scotch county, there may not be one who is possessed of a single acre of land within the county, while the whole of the land may belong to, and be the property of persons who have not a single vote for the representative.' Whereupon the previous question, 'That the question be now put,' was moved, and negatived.

Motion made, and question put, 'That this House will, early in the next Session of Parliament, take into its most serious consideration, the state of representation of counties in Scotland, with a view to effect some extension of the number of votes, and to establish some connection between the right of voting and the landed property of that country.' The House divided; Ayes, 14; Noes, 53.

18. die Maii, 1821.—Juries (Scotland) Bill.—Second reading put off for six months.

31. die Maii, 1821.—Notice taken that forty members were not present; House counted, and forty members not being present,—the House was adjourned at a quarter before one o'clock.

Parliament.—Motion made, and question put, 'That leave be given to bring in a bill for the better securing the independence of Parliament.' The House divided; Ayes 52, Noes 70.

DUKE OF CLARENCE.

18. die Junii, 1821.—Provision for the Duke of Clarence.—Motion made, and question proposed, 'That the Order of the Day, for receiving the report, be now read.'—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word 'That' to the end of the question, in order to add instead thereof the words, 'the sum of £. 24,000 a-year, exclusive of professional allowances, was considered, in the year 1818, sufficient to support the dignity and honour of their Royal Highness the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge upon their marriages, and that no circumstances have occurred to warrant a larger sum to be now granted to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence; that his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence receives at present the sum of £. 20,500 annually from the Consolidated Fund, exclusive of his professional allowances, and that therefore the sum of £. 3,500 is only required in addition to that amount to make up the sum of £. 24,000; that if it should be considered necessary that his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence should receive £. 2,500 a-year more than Parliament granted to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge on their marriages, it is the opinion of this House, that his Majesty has the means of granting that amount, either from the sum of £. 95,000 a-year placed at his disposal for pensions, as part of the English Civil List of £. 850,000, or from the sum of £. 50,000 placed at his disposal, as part of the Irish Civil List of £. 207,000, in the same manner as his late Majesty King George the Third granted from that list in 1792 the sum of £. 7,517, 17s. per annum, to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and which sum his Royal Highness has annually received from that period; that therefore it is the opinion of this House, that, in the present state of the country, it would be highly improper to add to the burden of the Consolidated Fund by a larger grant to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence than £. 3,000 a year in addition to the £. 20,500 which he now receives.'—Question, 'That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question,' put, and agreed to. Order read. Resolution reported.

'That his Majesty be enabled to grant an additional yearly sum of money, out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, not exceeding the sum of £. 6,000, to make a suitable provision for his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, to commence and take effect from the 5th day of April 1818, in conformity to the resolution of the House of the 16th April 1818.

Report read;—Motion made, and question proposed, 'That the said resolution be now read a second time.'—Amendment proposed to leave out the word 'now,' and at the end of the question to add the words, 'upon this day three months.'—Question put, 'That the word now stand part of the question.'—The House divided; Ayes 144, Noes 18.—Main question put, and agreed to. Resolution read a second time:—Amendment proposed to leave out '£. 6,000;' and insert '£. 3,500' instead thereof:—Question put, 'That £. 6,000 stand part of the resolution.'—The House divided; Ayes 167, Noes 39. Another Amendment was proposed to be made to the resolution, by leaving out from the words '5th day of April' to the end of the resolution, and inserting '1821' instead thereof:—Question put, 'That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the said resolution.'—The House divided; Ayes 131, Noes 81. Resolution agreed to; Bill ordered to be brought in by the Marquis of Londonderry and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

GAME LAWS.

Janis, 5. die Aprilis.—Motion made, and question put, 'That a committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the game laws, and to report their observations thereupon, together with the minutes of evidence, to the house.' The house divided; Ayes 52, Noes 86.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Martis, 8. die Maii 1821.—Seditious Meetings.—Motion made, and question put,—‘That leave be given to bring in a bill for the repeal of the statute 60. Geo. 3., c. 6. intituled, ‘An act for more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies.’ The house divided; Ayes 58, Noes 80.

Blasphemous and Seditious Libels.—Motion made, and question put,—‘That leave be given to bring in a bill for the repeal of the statute 60. Geo. 3., c. 8. intituled, ‘An act for the more effectual prevention and punishment of blasphemous and seditious libels.’ The house divided; Ayes 66, Noes 80.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.—ENGLAND. TOBAGO.

Mercurii, 9. die Maii 1821.—(England.) Motion made ‘That it appears, from returns laid before this house, that the commission to inquire into the state of the English courts of justice, appointed by his Majesty on the 9th February 1815, in compliance with their address of 28th June 1814, was composed of five commissioners, two of whom were masters in chancery; and that they have been compensated for their services by an annual payment of twelve hundred pounds to each commissioner, amounting, on the 9th of February 1820, to the sum of £30,000, exclusive of the payment of the secretary, and other incidental charges, and of a further sum of £6,000, due to the said commissioners on the 9th of February of the present year.’ Whereupon the *previous question*, ‘That the question be now put,’ was moved, and *negatived*.

Motion made,—‘That the Commissioners have delivered in four reports; the first on the Court of Chancery, 9th April 1816; the second, a very small supplementary report on the same Court, 20th December 1817; the third on the King’s Bench, 5th January 1818; and the fourth, on the Court of Common Pleas, 3rd July 1819.’ Whereupon the *previous question*, ‘That the question be now put,’ was moved and *negatived*.

Motion made,—‘That it appears, by the statement of the Lord Chancellor to the Secretary of State for the home department, on the 17th of March last, that his Lordship has adopted some measures, as detailed in that statement, for carrying into effect some of the recommendations contained in the report of the commissioners upon the Court of Chancery; and that in other instances, those recommendations to his Lordship to require much further consideration, to which consideration (with the advice and assistance of the Master of the Rolls, and eventually of others of the Judges) his Lordship now proposes, at the expiration of five years from the period of its delivery, to submit the whole of the report.’ Whereupon the *previous question*, ‘That the question be now put,’ was moved, and *negatived*.

Motion made,—‘That the Chief Justices of the King’s Bench and Common Pleas, in their several statements of the 5th and 6th of March last, acquaint the Secretary of State, that their Lordships’ attention had not been in any manner called to the recommendations contained in the reports on their Courts, nor had those reports been officially made known to them; which reports had been delivered in by the Commissioners, on the 5th January 1818, and the 3rd of July 1819, to the office under the control of the Secretary of State for the home department.’ Whereupon the *previous question*, ‘That the question be now put,’ was moved, and *negatived*.

Motion made, and question put,—‘That this house views with extreme regret the slowness in its progress of a commission instituted for such important objects, and prosecuted at considerable public expense; the obstructions which the Commissioners appear to experience in their inquiries, from the reluctance manifested by some of the officers of the Court of Exchequer to deliver the returns called for, and to facilitate the execution of the Commission, as detailed by the Commissioners; the very protracted period of time to which the consideration of some of the measures recommended for regulation of the Court of Chancery, and generally of the whole report thereon, has been deferred; and, above all, and as highly reasurably, the manner in which the two reports on the King’s Bench and Common Pleas have been withheld from the notice of the Judges of those courts by those public officers, who were officially bound to submit them to their consideration.’ The house divided; Ayes 56, Noes 72.

7. die Junii, 1821.—Tobago.—Motion made, and question proposed,—‘That a select committee be appointed to inquire into certain abuses in the administration of justice in the island of Tobago.’ Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word ‘That’ to the end of the question, in order to add the words, ‘This house will, early in the next session appoint a select committee to inquire into the administration of justice in the West India colonies, instead thereof.’ Question proposed,—‘That the words proposed to be left out, stand part of the question.’ Amendment and motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Motion made, and question put,—‘That this house will, early in the next session, appoint a select committee to inquire into the administration of justice in the island of Tobago.’ The house divided; Ayes 66, Noes 105.

MANCHESTER MEETING.

Mercurii 16. die Maii, 1821.—Debate on motion (made 15th May) resumed. Question again proposed, ‘That this house will resolve itself into a Committee of the whole house, to inquire into the transactions which took place at Manchester on the 16th August 1819.’

Joris, 17. die Maii, 1821.—Question put. The house divided, Ayes 111, Noes 235.

(On this subject *seventy-one* petitions had been presented on 15th May, and ordered to be printed.)

IONIAN ISLANDS.

30. die Maii, 1821.—Motion made, and question for an address for ‘Copy of the memorial or memorials to his Majesty’s government, signed by various of the inhabitants of Zante, and presented to Colonel Ross, British resident in Zante, or to any other officer or department of the Ionian government, by Signior Spiridon Cioli, Alessio Lucopulo, or any other Ionian subjects, from January to April last; also a return of all the Ionian subjects who have been arrested under accusation or suspicion of State offences in the different Ionian Islands from June 1820 to April 1821; specifying respectively the grounds or motives of their detention,’ put, and *negatived*.

Joris, 7. die Junii, 1821.—Motion made, and question proposed, ‘That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to appoint a Commission to proceed to the Ionian Islands, to inquire into the state of the government there, the conduct of Sir Thomas Maitland, as Lord High Commissioner, the causes of the dissatisfaction which exists there, and of the numerous arrests which have taken place.’

Veneris, 8. die Junii, 1821.—Question put. The house divided, Ayes 27, Noes 97.

CRIMINAL LAWS.

Lunæ, 4 die Junii, 1821.—Forgery Punishment Mitigation Bill. Motion made, and question put, ‘That the bill be now read a third time.’ The house divided; Ayes 117, Noes 111. Bill read 3d. Amendment proposed in pr. 2. l. 12. after the word ‘Law,’ to insert, ‘or any promissory note, bill of exchange, or order for the payment of money drawn by, or upon, or made payable by any banker or bankers.’ Question put, ‘That those words be there inserted,’ The house divided Ayes 139, Noes 102. Motion made and question proposed, ‘That the bill do pass.’ Motion made, and question proposed, ‘That this house do now adjourn,’ and, by leave, *withdrawn*. Question put, ‘That the bill do pass.’ The house divided; Ayes 115, Noes 121.

STATE OF EUROPE.

Mercurii, 20. die Junii 1821.—Motion made and question put, ‘That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, shewing to his Majesty, that this house, the representatives of a free and enlightened people, has witnessed with the greatest concern and alarm the events which have lately taken place on the continent of Europe; and also the open and insulting avowal of pretensions as novel as they are dangerous, and which are in direct opposition to the principles of our own revolution, and to the independence of all other nations; and humbly requesting his Majesty to use his influence and authority to secure to the Minor States of Europe their undoubted, and till now undisputed right to choose their own form of government; and also, to reconstitute with his Majesty’s allies on the assumption of powers never before claimed, which introduce new principles into the laws of nations, in direct opposition to all former practice and precedent, and which, if persevered in and acted upon, would not only prevent the establishment of all rational liberty, but tend to render perpetual, despotisms of the worst kind.’ The house divided; Ayes 28, Noes 117.

Joris, 21. die Junii 1821.—Sicily.—Motion made, and question put, ‘That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to represent to his Majesty that the house has the mortification to learn that attempts have been made by the government of the Two Sicilies to reduce the privileges of the Sicilian nation in such a degree as may expose the British government to the reproach of having contributed to a change of system in Sicily, which has impaired the freedom and happiness formerly enjoyed by its inhabitants; and humbly to pray, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to interfere for the prevention of these evils, in such a manner as the honour and good faith of this nation absolutely require.’ The house divided; Ayes 33, Noes 60.

Laybach Declaration.—Motion made, and question put, ‘That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to direct that there be laid before this House, copies of a declaration made by the courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, dated at Laybach on the 12th May last; and also of a circular dispatch of the same date, accompanying the said declaration, and addressed to the Ministers of those three powers at foreign courts, for the purpose of being communicated to the ministers for foreign affairs of the Courts to which those ministers are respectively accredited.’ The house divided; Ayes 50, Noes 113.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—321—

Song.

TO A VENETIAN AIR.

I.
When moon-light brightly
Shines o'er the river,
When winds breathe lightly,
And aspens wave;
I think how once
You vow'd for ever,
To prize the heart
My passion gave.
But now, alas!
Thy vows are broken;
Ah would that mine
Had vanish'd too,
But still I sigh
O'er every token,
Recalling those
Blest hours, and you.

II.
The wreath you wove
Still hangs before me,
The leafy grove,
Where first we met
To whisper love,
Still rustles o'er me;
And summer airs
Breathe sweetly yet.
But thou art false,
And soon will vanish
From leaf and flower
Its summer hue;
My heart alone
Can never banish
One cherish'd trace
Of love for you.

Patna, Dec. 29, 1821.

BERNARD WYCLIFFE.

Bengally Newspaper.

It is some time since we adverted to the existence of this Native Newspaper; and we return to the subject now, merely to state, that after the publication of Nine Weekly Numbers, we still think as favorably of the undertaking as before. As long as it pursues the line of utility hitherto observed, we doubt not but that it will progressively increase in value, and be productive of much benefit, in introducing a taste for reading and information, which will spread wider and wider every succeeding year, and do as much towards the improvement of the Native character as any other mode that has yet been attempted of effecting this great end. If Knowledge is a blessing and Ignorance a curse, a well conducted Press that dispels the latter and promotes the former must be as deserving of our support as the Schools and other Public Institutions established for the same purpose, since they are only different branches of the same tree; and, as the influence of the Press may be made to extend much wider than that of Seminaries, if each be equally well regulated, and directed to equally worthy ends, the former will be the more effectual engine of the two. The union of both is perhaps the greatest advantage that any nation can possess, and if it be true, as is constantly asserted, that the ignorance of the Natives is the greatest barrier to their political, civil, and religious happiness, every thing that hastens the removal of this obstacle must be deemed a benefit. To excite a taste for reading, and a spirit of enquiry among the community generally, and to gratify that taste by articles suited to their capacity, and having utility to recommend them, must therefore be a task of merit; and as the Native Press, as far as we have yet seen of its labours, appears to us to have observed this line, we think sufficiently favorably of its efforts to give an outline of them from the First Number up to the Ninth; the last issued from the Press.

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THE MOON OF INTELLIGENCE.—FROM No. I. TO No. V.

No. I.

1.—The Editor's Address to the Bengally community.—2.—An Appeal to Government for the establishment of a Seminary, for the gratuitous instruction of the Children of poor though respectable Hindoos.—3.—An account of a Miser Prince.

No. II.

1.—A brief Address to the Natives, enumerating the advantages of reading Newspapers.—2.—A Communication from a Correspondent, suggesting the propriety of raising a Fund by Subscription among the rich Natives, for the purpose of watering the Chitpore Road, from Loll-Bazar down to Baug-Bazar.—3.—An account of implicit faith in the Spiritual Teacher, or Gooroo, and

an extraordinary gift or donation.—4.—A Letter from a Correspondent, pointing out the impolicy and evil consequences of the Hindoo Law, which entitles a youth of 15 years and 9 months to the succession of hereditary property,—and suggesting the expediency of abolishing it, and substituting the age of 22 in lieu of 15 and 9 months.—5.—An interesting and satirical account of the Rich Natives, at whose death and mourning ceremonies, considerable sums of money are expended; but, who, during their lives, give strict injunctions to the Door-Keepers of their Mansions not to admit any one in, who might possibly want any thing.—6.—A humble Address to Government, soliciting the extension of the boon of Trial by Jury to the Mofussul, Zillah, and Provincial Courts of Judicature.

No. III.

1.—An Appeal to Government, to relieve the Hindoo community from the embarrassment and inconvenience which they daily experience, in consequence of there being no more than one Ghaut for the burning of the dead bodies of the Hindoos; whereas an immense space of ground has been granted by them for the burial of Christians of all denominations.—2.—A humble representation to Government, earnestly soliciting that they would be graciously pleased to direct the adoption of requisite measures for the prevention of the exportation of the greatest part of the produce of Rice from Bengal to Foreign Ports; an act which would tend very much to the comfort and happiness of British Indian subjects, because it is the chief article of their food.—3.—Another Appeal to Government, to take into their benevolent consideration, the serious privation under which the middle class of its Native subjects labor, from the want of proper Medical advice and treatment; particularly Children and Women, who cannot with propriety resort to the Native Hospital, nor would their circumstances enable them to send for European Doctors; and earnestly soliciting them to adopt some such measures as may enable people of the above description to avail themselves of the benefit of the treatment of European Physicians.—4.—An Appeal to the Magistrates of the Calcutta Police, to resort to rigorous measures for relieving the Hindoo Inhabitants of the Metropolis, from the serious grievance of Christian Gentlemen driving their Buggies amongst them, and cutting and lashing them with whips, without distinction of sex or age, whilst they quietly assemble in immense numbers to witness the images of their Deities pass in the Chitpore Road, when many of them, through terror and consternation caused by the lashing inflicted on the spectators, fall down into drains, while others are trampled under foot by the crowd.

No. IV.

1.—An exhortation and recommendation to the Native Physicians to have their Children placed as practitioners under the superintendence of European Doctors, that they may, after acquiring a practical knowledge of the English mode of treating diseases, be competent to attend on Native Families, with credit to themselves and advantage to their patients.—2.—An original Communication from a Correspondent, reprobating the criminal neglect of the Coolin Brahmins in the marriage of their Daughters; and demonstrating such neglect to be the cause of disgrace and great unhappiness, by particularizing an instance of that nature which recently occurred.—3.—Another Communication condemning the immense expenditure of money by the wealthy Natives, in unworthy pursuits, and reprobating their parsimony in the commendable cause of rational Education.

No. V.

1.—Letter from a Correspondent, pointing out the immoral and evil tendency of the Dramas or Plays recently invented, and performed by a number of young men, and recommending their suppression.—2.—A very entertaining account of a certain class of Baboos, who are known by the denomination of Captains; and in illustration of the singularity of whose proceedings, it is stated, that they execute and grant Bonds for four times the amount that they actually receive: together with the substance of the conversation that generally takes place between them and their fathers, after their being released from confinement.

(From No. VI. to IX. will be given to-morrow.)

Letter from the Mountains.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

My last Letter brought up my Narrative as far as the village of Hango, at the height of 11,400 feet above the Sea. On the 17th of August, I advanced from thence towards Soongnum, a distance of 9½ miles. As the road was good I hired a horse of the mountain breed, called Ghoot: they are short, strongly made, hard-mouthed, and frequently a little unmanageable. In ascending hill faces, or passing along steep rugged declivities, it is best to let them have their own way; for in an intricate passage they shew more sagacity than the rider. Their common pace over the mountains is a sort of amble, stopping now and then to breathe; and no application of the whip will move them. They are sure-footed and sometimes bring up at the edge of a precipice, to the horror of the rider; but if he has courage and steadiness to keep his seat he will pass in safety. They are not so active in ascending the hills as the low-country horses; but they descend with more speed, and can endure great fatigue. The finest breed is produced in Ladak and Lahoul.

The road from Hango leads straight up the mountains, which are of limestone, and fritter away by the action of the air and weather into a surface of gravel, which is however thickly clad with furze, juniper, and short grass, the arid pasturage of the cattle. I saw upwards of 30 horses running loose, feeding upon the short tufts of vegetation even higher than the pass itself. In the crest the barometer was 17.602, temperature of the mercury 69°, and that of the air 49½, which will give the height 14,800 feet, the same as we made it in October 1819, when the Thermometer was 36°, and the wind benumbed us to the bones. It was here that the blood forsook the surface of our bodies, and we travelled three miles, half torpid and congealed. It was cloudy when I stood in the Hungrung pass, and the westerly wind blew chill upon us: a few patches of snow rested 300 feet higher, the remains of a recent fall, but it would all dissolve with the first clear day.

Across the Lee, upon the heights above Nako, the snow had a depression of a few minutes. A thick layer covered the Purgeool, and the summit behind it was loaded. There appears to be range of lofty points stretching out from these colossal masses, and I saw a third peak in the rear. They are prolonged in the direction of N. 10° E. and S. 10° W., and probably join the great chain that follows the course of the Indus on the left bank. Our high station was covered with snow to about 3,000 feet below it. From the N. W. to S. W. the mountains were all white; and one peak of Kyles or Ruklung presented a cone of snow. From N. 15° E. to N. 10° W. a very distant range was seen at an elevation of 1° 2'; it seemed to run N. 60° W. and S. 60° E. Not a point of rock rose through the snowy covering even when viewed by a telescope. The village of Soongnum had a depression of 13° 45', Purgeool an altitude of 5° 58', and the peak behind it subtended 5° 39'; this last is the highest, and seems to be twenty two thousand six hundred and thirty feet (22,630). I had not an opportunity of ascertaining its elevation before. From the Pass to Soongnum is 6 miles, all descent, by the course of a stream; thus, in a couple of hours we were transported from the zone of barrenness and perpetual frost to a verdant valley abounding with grapes of a luscious flavor, apricots, and apples; the difference of the level being 6,500 feet, equal to a change of Latitude of 23-degrees.

To-day, I took a final leave of the Tartars, after a month's sojourn amongst them; and this I did with feelings of respect towards them; for I have paid some attention to their language, and could talk it with greater ease than the Koonawauree dialect. At first I thought less of the Tartars than their neighbours, but they improved on further acquaintance, and I now am of opinion that they are the frankest and most honest race of people I have seen in India. They possess neither craft nor ingratitude, and they may be trusted to the world's end. Thieves and robbers, the indigenous inhabitants of mountain regions,

are unknown; and the same character belongs to the interior tracts of Busehur, or to that portion of the interior called Koonawur lying within the snowy mountains.

The villages between Nisung and Shipkee once belonged to the Chinese, but were given to Buschur many years ago for the support of Tuzheegung Thakoordwara, on the right bank of the Sutluj, opposite Nungen. They, together with Hungrung, are now included in Koonawur; but the inhabitants are called Zhads, Bhoteeas, or Bootuntes; and so the country is often named Bhot, and Bootunt; but the common appellation of that under the Chinese authority is Cheen-Maha-Cheen. The people are chiefly Lamas, eat bullocks' flesh and have no intercourse with the Hindoos. They are very different in appearance from the other Koonowurees, and frequently resemble the Goorkhalees. They have small eyes, and high cheek bones sloping to the chin, which is generally pointed, and very few of them have either mustachios or a beard. They are fond of all kinds of ornaments, and have as many as they can afford to purchase. These are chiefly necklaces and ear-rings, formed of beads, silver coral, and other precious stones; they have also tassels of red beads hanging from the rear of their caps, and wear bracelets, and silver chains round their necks.

There are three principal sects amongst the Lamas: Nengma, Dookpa, and Geloopa. The two former wear red caps, the last yellow ones. The Dookpas and Geloopas seldom marry; I believe they are prohibited from doing so; but there is no restraint on the Nengmas. The Gelongs and Nuns are the chief votaries amongst the Lamas, and never concern themselves about worldly cares. They are always chanting hymns, on printing and writing sacred sentences; it is rare to see a Gelong who is not singing; and if he is asked a question he answers it and resumes his song, which is generally the favorite invocation, "Oom Mane paimee Oom." The Nuns are scarcely to be seen, seldom leaving their convents. There is a sect of wandering Lamas called Khampas, who are similar to the Jogees of Hindoestan. They visit the sacred places, and subsist partly by begging. Some of them are very humorous fellows: they put on a mask, perform a dance, singing and accompanying it with a drum. The most laughable scene of this kind I witnessed was at Hango, where two Khampas with a fiddle each played, sang, and danced all at once, with great activity, holding the fiddle over the head behind the back and in a variety of other positions.

The Tartar villages are neat, and are frequently in detached portions. The houses are flat roofed, and covered with earth. They are ill-built on account of the scarcity of wood, which is a necessary material in the construction, where stones cannot be cut. The only trees on the Chinese and Ladak borders are to be seen where man has settled, and they are all reared by his industry. These are poplars and apricots: the former grow at a height of 12,000 feet, but the upper limit of the apricots seems to be somewhat under 11,000 feet. The fields are inclosed by stone dykes, or are fenced by a hedge of gooseberry bushes.

To the N. E. of Hungrung, where the country is too elevated for cultivation, there are many Shepherds, called Dokpo, who tend flocks of shawl-goats, sheep, yaks, and horses, and live in tents of yaks' hair blanket, named Rebo, and wander about from place to place.

I have already mentioned Chostins, Donktens, and Manes, which are numerous near the villages. The whirligigs are not so common: they are nothing more than hollow cylinders filled with pieces of paper and rags printed with sacred sentences and closed up. They are placed on a perpendicular axis, generally in a niche in the wall, and are always turned from west to east. There is a smaller sort, not above half a foot long, twirled about in the hand. A string with a piece of poshil at the end, is fixed to it, to give it a rotatory motion.

The Tartars frequently take their dram of spirituous liquor in the cold mornings; and in their journeys over the arid mountains, where water is frequently beyond reach, they take a dish of tea before starting, which is said to be an excellent preservative

against thirst. The tea is procured from Garoo, but it has no flavor, and is otherwise very bad. They prepare it by boiling water and infusion, as we do, but substituting for milk and sugar, salt, ghee, and ata.

There are several sacred places frequented by the Lamas: one occurs in Laboul of Chumba, called by them Gurga Phakpa, where also is a famous temple, Murmahez; another in Caumba situated amidst the eternal snow in the outer or dividing range of Himalaya. There is a sacred tank used for bathing, and nobody ventures beyond it, in consideration of two stone images, which are pointed out to the pilgrims as monuments of heedless adventurers who passed the prescribed bounds. This is the work of some crafty Brahmin, no doubt, and is not the only pious fraud of a similar kind.

Muncelwun is two days journey N. E. of the capital of Kooloo, where there are boiling springs; but the places of worship in this quarter esteemed most sacred by the Lamas are Jooola, Mookhee, and Rowalsir. The former is remarkable for a flame which issues from the earth, and is situated in the Rajship of Kootack, commonly but erroneously called Kangra, which is only the name of a small district. The Temple is a large and handsome building, and within it is a stone reservoir, sunk below the floor from three sides of which issue forth flames through iron pipes about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter. The chief Jooola is a little larger, and comes from a corner of the interior of the temple.

Rowalsir in Mandee, about 10 miles N. W. of the capital, is a tank, a bow-shot across, in which are 6 or 7 small floating islands probably of wood covered with earth. The largest is 49 or 50 feet in diameter, projecting in the middle like a hill, and on the top there vegetates a tree and several flowers. It is said that the islands traverse without art or assistance from one side of the lake to the other in the morning, and return in the evening. Sometimes they are all in motion together; but for the last two years only the largest and another have moved about. It is also reckoned an obligatory duty of the Lamas to perform the circuit of Kylas and Mansarowar or Mipang. The latter is said to occupy four days' journey. The lake abounds with fish, which are held sacred; water fowl of many species frequent this elevated spot, and on the approach of winter they migrate to Hindoostan. **Rawa Radl**, known better by the name of **Lunga Cho**, is the largest lake; but as it entails no religious penance, I could get but uncertain accounts of its size. It was however stated by 8 or 10 different people to be 6 or 7 days' journey in circumference.

On my arrival here, I found Putee Ram, the traveller mentioned by Mr. Frazer. He was in bad health, and had neither gone to Garoo or Ludak this year. He was not unmindful of his friendly reception at Soobathoo, and brought me thirty seers of ata, together with ghee, dhal, and sugar, and some of the finest apricots I ever tasted, both green and dried, of a species not common in this quarter. The seed originally came from Cabul or its neighbourhood; and the fruit is of the same kind as that brought from the westward into India under the name of "Aloo Bokhara." Amongst other presents that Putee Ram received at Soobathoo, last May, for deviating from his homeward course to answer some questions relative to the physical Geography of the interior, were 10 silver rupees, which he had had made into a pair of bracelets, and shewing them to me observed that he would preserve them with his life.

I shall perhaps stop here a week or 10 days, and then attempt the Pass to Manes of Ludak. There are four Speetee people who arrived here six days ago: they represent the Pass at the time of crossing as sprinkled with only 3 inches of new snow; but now it will be above a foot in depth, as it has been snowing thickly upon the heights for the last 5 days; it will however dissolve under a short duration of sunshine. Dolland's Barometer is still in high order; there is not the smallest speck of air perceptible in the tube, and the stroke of the mercury against the sealed end is as elastic as the first day of its employment, shewing a perfect vacuum. If it reaches the Pass in safety, it will have given a full equivalent to its value. The other tube was found broken at Sheekhar, but I intend to boil another tomorrow.

At Hango I saw several Koonowurees returning from Ludak, who informed me that Mr. Moorcroft was at Noobra, which I believe you will find in the Map. It is three days' journey from Leh, on the road to Yarkund, whither he has gone to see a grand festival. What are his plans I know not; but he seems either unable or unwilling to quit that neighbourhood, till the arrival of supplies from Futehgarh.

Our friend Putee Ram, I fear, will not be able to accompany me to Manes, which I regret, as he is intimate with the Dankur Commandant; but he intends to make intercessions for my friendly reception at the frontier, by means of an intelligent person who is to proceed in advance, and I shall likewise be furnished with introductory letters to the Chief of the district, titled Kharpan. Notwithstanding this, I foster no expectations of reaching the capital of Ludak by this route, as Speetee is tributary to the Chinese.

I have preserved specimens of the whins, broom, and other Tartaric productions; and some of the sacred sentences of the Lamas engraved on stone, which I know you will be anxious to see. In a field of such variety it is difficult to fix the attention long upon any one object; but perhaps, after all, a little knowledge of every thing is more desirable than a disquisition upon a few subjects only.

I am, Your's, &c.

Camp Soongmun, }
August 18, 1821. }

A TRAVELLER.

Interests of Indigo Planters.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The letters of "AN INDIGO PLANTER" and an "OLD INDIGO MANUFACTURER," on the subject of Trespass, the former complaining of the evil and proposing a remedy, the latter proposing his doubts without proposing any mode of relief, have found a place in your JOURNAL.

As a fellow-sufferer I feel obliged to the honest Gentleman who at least wished well towards his brother Planters by his good intentions; to the other I would have expressed my obligations, had his experience proposed any eligible remedy; but I suppose him to be one of those favored few, now resting from and enjoying the sweets of his labours, and who perhaps never suffered much from the destructive and ruinous devastations of the horned race. A short experience in the Upper-Provinces, however, would satisfy him that it is a very serious matter, and calls loudly for a remedy. In my own concerns, I aver that I lose yearly 15,000 Rupees at least from the destruction of plant and seed, by trespasses, which would, from the period I have been in the line, amount to a little independence. In riding over a cultivation I frequently find from 100 to 150 bullocks, buffaloes, &c. in a field of Indigo; not there by accident, but generally with the owners or their servants standing in the field with them; and on attempting to seize the cattle, they have often called out the whole village to a violent rescue, and very frequently have beaten my servants protecting the plant. I am perfectly aware of the antiquity and strength of the laws regarding Trespass and Rescue, in Great Britain; and that no positive or defined Regulation exists in this country, for the protection of the most delicate, most uncertain, and yet most valuable crops in this or any other country. The Law declares for every injury a remedy, and Doctors say prevention is better than cure; I feel very confident, that it only requires to be made manifest to Government that the injury to the Planter is immense; and I have no doubt it will soon attract the attention of those who have the power to grant the relief; and any Regulations made by the wisdom and paternal care of our Rulers to fence us against severe loss will be gratefully received by a great body of industrious men.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

Upper-Provinces, }
Jan. 15, 1822. }

A PLANTER.

Anacreon.

To the Fair Sex.—*εἰς γυναικας*.—ODE II.

The Bull, from Nature horns receives;
To Horses, flinty hoofs she gives:
Lightfooted Hares scour o'er the plain;
The finny Tribes usurp the main:
With horrid teeth, the Lion roars;
The Bird, on airy pinion soars;
And Man has prudent valor's guard.
To Woman, doth she nought award?
Yes, BEAUTY, as a buckler bright,
Beauty more keen than sword in fight:
For fire, and steel, and war's alarms,
Submit to lovely Woman's charms.

T. S.

Races at Meerut.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1822.

A purse of 25 Gold Mohurs for half bred and Country Horses, 1½ mile heats—Entrance 3 Gold Mohurs, half bred 8st. 12lb. Country, 8st. 7lb. Mares, and Geldings allowed 3lb.

Nurrah Sumshair Bahadoor's br. m. <i>Spindle Shanks</i> by <i>Painter</i>	st. lb. heats
Mr. Partridge's gr. filly <i>Frolic</i> by <i>Delusion</i>	8 9 1 1
Mr. O'Keefe's b. horse <i>Red Pepper</i> by <i>Nutmeg</i>	8 9 2 2
	8 12 3 3

Won very easy—*Red Pepper* carried 9st. 11lb.

Sweepstakes of 50 Gold Mohurs each—h. f. once round, a mile and half and 60 yards, Calcutta weights for age. st. lb.

1. Mr. O'Keefe's g. h. <i>Saracen</i> by <i>Barbarian</i>	9 3
2. Captain Wyatt's ch. m. <i>Cassandra</i> by <i>Delusion</i>	8 10
Captain Jenkins's ch. f. <i>Pandora</i> by <i>Benedick</i>	pd. forfeit 7 1

TIME 3' 10"—A great betting race, the odds varying from 6 to 4, 2 to 1, in favor of the Mare to even betting on the Horse—a fine race—
Won cleverly towards the end.

Poney Purse of 15 Gold Mohurs, one mile heats—Entrance 3 Gold Mohurs, weight for inches, 13 hands to carry 8 stone, Country Ponies allowed 3lb. st. lb. oz.

1. Captain Jenkins's b. c. m. <i>Patch</i> , 12 hands 3½ inches....	7 6 2
2. Mr. O'Keefe's c. half bred p. <i>Flim-Flam</i> , 13 hands	7 11 0

Won easy.

Captain Jenkins's bay filly, 2 years old, *Devonshire Lass*, by *Marplot* out of *Milk-Maid* 7st. 7lb. beat Mr. Partridge's chestnut Horse *Nadir Shah*, 9 stone, —three quarters of a mile,—won by several lengths—Time 1' 30"

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1822.

Purse of 40 Gold Mohurs for all Horses bred in India.—Maidens 1st January.—Heats 1½ mile—2 years old, 8st. 6lb.—3 years old, 7st. 2lb.—4 years old, 8st. 5lb.—5 years old, 8st. 12lb.—6 years old and aged 9st. 2lb.—Entrance 4 Gold Mohurs.

Mr. Hardtman's gr. c. <i>Tarquin</i> by <i>Benedick</i> out of <i>Veration</i> , 2 years old.....	Heats
	1 1
Nawrah Sumshair Bahadoor's ch. f. <i>Flora</i> by <i>Delusion</i> out of <i>Dismal's dam</i> , 4 years old.....	2 2
Mr. Grindall's gr. f. <i>Cottage Maid</i> by <i>Benedick</i> out of an Arab Mare, 3 years old.....	4 3
Mr. O'Keefe's b. f. <i>Leonora</i> by <i>Flamingo</i> out of <i>Eleanor</i> , 4 years old.....	3 4

Tarquin carried 10lb. above his weight, and *Leonora*, 5lb. Won by several lengths—Time 1st heat, 3' 4½"—2d heat, 3' 7"

Purse of 40 Gold Mohurs for all Arabs 8st. 7lb. each.—Heats 1½ mile. Maidens allowed 5lb.—Entrance 4 Gold Mohurs. st. lb. heats

Captain Boggie's grey Horse <i>Spangle</i>	8 7 1 1
Mr. Hardtman's grey Horse <i>Bolter</i>	8 2 bolted

Mr. Partridge's ch. Horse *Nadir Shah*, received forfeit from Mr. O'Keefe's bay Galloway *Red Pepper*, weight for inches, 14 hands 9st. 7lb. once round.

Captain Wyatt's bay Horse *Harlequin* by *Tumbler* 8st. 9lb. received forfeit from Mr. O'Keefe's grey m. *Biddy Fudge*, 8st, 11lb. once round.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1822.

Purse of 20 Gold Mohurs for all Galloways—weight for inches—14 hands, 8st. 7lb. heats 1½ mile, Country Galloways allowed 5lb. Arabs 5lb. extra.

Mr. Grindall's b. m. <i>Meliora</i> by <i>Delusion</i> , out of <i>Bhoo Begum</i>	st. lb. oz. heats
	7 11 14 1 1
Mr. James's gr. a. <i>Starling</i>	8 3 4 2 2
Shumsheer's bl. p. <i>Sweep</i>	6 7 8 3 3

Second year of the Slender Billy Stakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each, h. f. with 50 Gold Mohurs added by Mr. O'Keefe for all Horses bred in India. Heats one mile and three quarters, 2 years old, 6st.—3 years old, 7st. 9lb.—4 years old, 8st. 11lb.—5 years old, 9st. 4lb.—6 years old, 9st. 8lb.—7 years old, 9st. 10lb. st. lb. heats

Captain Wyatt's ch. m. <i>Cassandra</i> by <i>Delusion</i>	9 1 1 1
Mr. Hardtman's gr. c. <i>Tarquin</i> by <i>Benedick</i>	6 0 dist.
Mr. O'Keefe's b. f. <i>Enigma</i> by <i>Delusion</i>	8 8 3 2

TIME 3' 34½"

Tarquin came in second, but the owner intending to draw him, never brought him to the scales—a capital race. *Enigma* made severe play running at the Colt, which was never headed till the distance Post. *Cassandra* laid by till the last one quarter of a mile, when she came up and won handsomely. For the second heat both the Mares waited till they were ¾ of a mile from home, when the running was very severe. The race won by a length—10 to 8 on the Colt.

Mr. Partridge's ch. Horse *Nadir Shah*, 8st. beat Captain Jenkins's b. f. *Devonshire Lass*, 2 years old, 7st. ¾ of a mile 50 Gold Mohurs, won by half a length—TIME 1' 30"

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1822.

Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs with 15 Gold Mohurs added for all Horses 8st. 7lb. each.—Heats 1½ mile. st. lb. heats

Captain Wyatt's ch. Mare <i>Cassandra</i>	8 4 1 1
Mr. O'Keefe's gr. h. <i>Saracen</i>	8 7 2 2

The first heat: both waited till they were half a mile from home, when they made a severe run to the chair, the Mare won by half a head. For the second heat the Horse made play, was caught by the Mare at the distance post and beat by a length betting, 6 to 4 and 2 to 1 on the Horse. *Saracen* carried 4lb. beyond his weight.—Time 2d heat 3' 35"

Sweepstakes of 5 Gold Mohurs with 15 added. Heats one and half mile,—weight for inches—14 hands 8st. 7lb. st. lb. oz. heats

Captain Wyatt's b. m. <i>Meliora</i> , 13 hands 3½ inches....	7 11 14 1 1
Mr. O'Keefe's b. h. <i>Red Pepper</i> , 13 hands 1½ inches ..	7 2 10 2 2

A good race—*Red Pepper* carried 4lb. above his weight.—TIME (1) 3' 18" (2) 3' 23"

Mr. O'Keefe's grey Mare *Biddy Fudge*, beat Captain Boggie's gr. Arab *Spangle*, 8st. 10lb. each,—once round,—easy.

Mr. O'Keefe's b. f. *Enigma*, 8st. 12lb. received forfeit from Captain Jenkins's ch. f. *Pandora* by *Benedick* out of *Tarquin's Dam*, 3 years old, 7st. 12lb. one and a half mile.

Mr. Hardtman b. m. *Friendless Fanny*, beat Mr. Bishop's ch. Horse *Lancer*—1½ mile—Owners riding—Won easy—TIME 2' 52"

Nautical Notice.

Fort St. George, January 11, 1822.—The Honorable the Governor in Council having received from the Honorable the Chief of the Netherlands Possession, on the Coast of Coromandel, the following copy of "a printed Card" which Mr. Regel describes to have been found, on the 30th ultimo, on "the beach between Sadras and its rivulet on the south, sealed up in a common empty wine bottle lying half buried in the sand, so that at what time the bottle was thrown on the beach by the surf is unknown"—the same is published for general information.

"No. 190.—The Bottle which contains this Card was thrown into the Sea, in latitude 13° 1' N. and longitude 84° 40' E. at noon, on the 29th day of July, 1821, from the Ship *OSPRAY* of Glasgow, which sailed from Greenock on the 20th day of February, 1820, on a trading voyage round the world. Whoever finds this is requested to insert a notice of the time and place in some Literary or Political publication, with the view of establishing facts relative to the Currents of the Ocean—100 days from the Coast of Chili, towards Calcutta—all well."

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

E. WOOD, Chief Secretary.